1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

000 The language of the *Koreki* conſiſts of two dialects; one of which is ſpoken by the rein-deer *Koreki*, and the other by the fixed. We are not, indeed, certain what other dialects may be amongſt them, being well acquainted only with thoſe who are ſubject to the *Ruſſians*; but it is probable that thoſe who are 191 ſcattered among the iſlands may have ſome difference in their way of ſpeaking. The *Kamtſchatka* language is ſpoken half in the throat and half in the mouth: the pronunciation is ſlow and difficult, and ſeems to indicate a timorous, ſlaviſh, and deceitful people; as in fact they are.

The *Koreki* ſpeak aloud, and in a ſcreaming tone; their words are long, but their ſentences ſhort, and their words generally begin with two vowels, and end with one or two more: as for example, uemkai, a rein-deer which has not been driven.

The *Kuriles* ſpeak ſlow, diſtinctly, and agreeably: their words are middling, the vowels and conſonants being juſtly mixed: and of all theſe wild people the *Kuriles* are the beſt, being honeſt, conſtant, civil, and hoſpitable.

CHAP. II.

161 *Some Conjectures concerning the Names of the* Kamtſchadales, *and the other Inhabitants of* Kamtſchatka.

SOME aſſert, that the *Kamtſchadales* were ſo named by the *Ruſſians* from the river *Kamtſchatka*, but it was called ſo before the *Ruſſians* had diſcovered it, and had its name from a chieftain, called *Konchata*.

We cannot find likewiſe why the *Koreki* call the *Kamtſchadales*, *Kontchalo*, nor can they give any reaſons for it themſelves.

The

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A. Elders of the villages of the western shore of Kamchatka.
B. Group of blind men and women of the village Kharyusovo.

6:Antropova E-4 (no date) 1964 RY3 Kamchadal RY3

At present, the Itel'mens differ little in economy, culture and life from the neighboring Russian population of Kamchatka. They are united in fishing collectives which are well equipped with technical gear. A certain role in the Itel'men collectives is also played by sea hunting and the hunting of fur animals.

The land area devoted to gardening is growing yearly. Potatoes are grown everywhere in sufficient quantity to provide food until the next crop. The collectives have ploughs, harrows, haying-machines, and other agricultural implements. The ploughing is now done with horses. The stocks of cattle are gradually being improved; the preparation of hay is widely practiced, and warm barns have been built for the livestock. Some of the collectives, like the "Red Partisan," not only produce enough milk for their own needs, but also supply the workers and employees of the Tigil'skiy Rayon.

Today, Itel'men collective-farm members live in houses of the Russian type—spacious, bright, with large glass windows and plastered walls. The house furnishings are the same as those of the Russian collective-farm members.

In all the Itel'men villages there are medical institutions, clubs and schools. The instruction is in Russian, since all Itel'mens know Russian as well as their native language. Various institutions are staffed with native personnel. Dozens of Itel'mens, both men and women, are working as teachers, accountants, and nurses in hospitals, and are also serving in elective Party and Soviet posts.